

The Post will be furnished
at the following rates:
One year, in advance, \$2 00
Six months, do do, 1 50
Three months, do do, 1 00
At the end of the year, 3 00

Doc's Corner.



Law Versus Saw.

ON MUSINGS FROM THE OFFICE WINDOW.

Sitting in the office was a lawyer—
Standing in the street was a sawyer.
On the lawyer's anxious face
You could read a knotty case,
No ding law;
While the sawyer, gaunt and grim,
On a rough and knotty limb,
Ran his saw.

Now the saw-horse seemed to me
Like a dumb Xanthippe;
And the saw,
Which ever way 'twas thrust,
Must be followed by the dust,
Like the law.

Upon the rack,
That on the track—
Its part—
Of the teeth of steel
Made a wail that would not lead,
Through the heart.

And each severed stick that fell,
In its falling seemed to tell,
All too plain,
Of the many severed ties,
That in law-suits will arise
Bringing pain.

Then methought the sturdy paw,
That was using axe and saw,
On the wood—
Held a yielding mine of wealth,
With its honest toil and health—
Doing good.

If the chips that strewn the ground,
By some stricken widow found,
In her need,
Should, by light and warmth impart
Blessings to her aged head,
Happy deed.

This conclusion then I draw,
That no exercise of law
Twist a Indian rubber law,
Is as good
As the exercise of paw,
On the handle of a saw,
Sawing wood.

Communicated.

For the Post.
LEBANON,

Its present appearance—Its future prospects—Carriage Manufactory.

Ever passer-by is struck with the appearance of neatness, thrift and enterprise of our little village; now swelling itself, in its puberty, into a town, and soon to complete its minority, by assuming the magnitude and importance of being a city, by the late incorporating act of the present Legislature. Then, I trust, we will have a vigilant and efficient police; when we may reasonably hope for better things in relation to the growing immorality of our going-to-be city.

A few years ago we were nothing more than a little mud daubed village, set off to ourselves on the outskirts of civilization, isolated by impassable hills, and more impassable roads, and looked upon by every body, as nothing better than a backwoods set of *Pinechitties*. But now you hardly ever see a more lovely inland village or town, than our own. Radiating from it are three trunk roads, which is infinitely better, than the single one of which is in the mouth of every other village. While other towns, (like Springfield) would think that I am too goodly an invidious comparison, I am beginning to look old and new, and as it they were about our fair grave clothes, Lebanon is as if she was just putting on the dress and vigor of life.

Now suppose we turn prophet, and predict what she is going to be, provided we get the railroad. In the course of a few months, we expect to hear the neighing of the iron steed, "whose neck is clothed with thunder; the glory of whose nostrils is terrible; who swalloweth up the ground in the fierceness of his anger." Bright visions of her future glory, dance before our prophetic fancy.

But let us not overlook, or disregard the elements of prosperity which we have within ourselves. Every town or community is a unit—the good of each part is the good of the whole. It is the interest of the farmer to do what he can to sustain the merchants and mechanics of his own town, because they in turn create a market for, by becoming consumers of, the products of his farm. If the farmer goes to Louisville, for instance, for his goods, furniture &c; he not only sends his money out of his own reach, but the tendency will be to send the merchant and mechanic after it.

The good citizens of this community have, we think, good reason to congratulate themselves in the recent acquisition to our town of a Carriage Manufactory. This was a thing much needed here. If we wanted repairs done, we must go to Louisville. Besides, in the last few years we know of at least \$12,000, in cash, has gone out of our county just for carriages. Hence this county is \$12,000 poorer than it would have been had we bought all our carriages here. There are many reasons why it is the interest of this community to patronize this establishment—1. It is a great convenience, 2. We there-

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 2,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 15, 1854.

NO. 33.

Select Tales.

Smoking in a Stage.

We arrived at Philadelphia at about 4 o'clock, Sunday evening; making only about 49 hours, or two days and one hour, from Louisville, Ky., to Philadelphia; and had it not been for the snow and water we would have made the trip in about 45 or 46 hours. Is not that placing the East and the west very near together?

I venture now to predict that the time is not far distant when you will make a trip from Lebanon to Philadelphia or New York in 30 or 40 hours; that is, if our Railroad Men will only keep the ball rolling, and secure our branch to Lebanon. Let them work on as they have been doing valiantly, and think not of defeat, and say that the road can and must be made. It is the greatest enterprise they have ever undertaken and though they meet with some opposition and obstacles they will be repaid for all their labor and efforts by receiving the thanks and gratitude of posterity forever; and even the grateful thanks of those who now oppose their views. The names of those who now take so noble a part in the road, will long be held in grateful remembrance. Our road is spoken of almost everywhere, and generally as a fixed thing; and it would be exceedingly mortifying to our community to have it said that they have failed in so important a work, and a work which every one must know is for the good of the entire community; whether he be old or young, rich or poor, he will soon know and acknowledge that it is a general good.

Excuse our slight digression, we are here snugly stowed away, and well cared for, at the Girard House; which is as rich in luxuries and comforts, as the man whose name it bears, was in the goods and chattels of this nation. We had, taking all together, a very pleasant trip this time. We added six very pleasant gentlemen from our neighboring town—Harrodsburg—to our party, at Cincinnati. We are all in good health and spirits, and hope that we will be able to find many nice and pretty things to please the ladies and children.

Wishing you and yours health and prosperity we subscribe ourselves your humble servant.

BERNARD.

Scraps Communicated.

Mrs. Partington wants to know whether the Turkey that Russia is contending for is a hen or a gobbler?

A gentleman once, in attempting to carve a turkey, in the presence of a number of guests, upset the dish of gravy. But he relieved himself from his embarrassment, by remarking—
"In attempting to revolutionize Turkey I affected the downfall of Greece!"

A RASH EDITOR—Some daring individual, having started a country paper out West, having forth in his second number, after this fashion—"We are now prepared to receive calls from any of our female friends who may think proper to honor us with their presence. We have been in successful operation for two weeks but as yet not a single bit of dimity crossed the threshold of our office. We have got our face washed and the floor swept, and a prettier looking person, or cleaner place, cannot be found in a day's travel. Give us a call, ladies. Come after breakfast, bring your dinner and knitting, and stay until tea-time." We hope the good natured ladies of the town where he has pitched his tent, will appreciate his condition, and "drop in."

A COOL DUelist.—A duelist entered the Cafe Francis, situated on the Boulevard at the corner of the Rue Lafayette, and glancing scornfully at all present; "I should find no one here," he said, "disposed to cross words this morning."

"You are mistaken, sir," replied a gentleman in spectacles, "give me your card." On the card was the name of Count de—. The gentleman in spectacles gave him; he was the Marquis de—. "Count," said the Marquis, in a tone of quiet banter, "I never put myself out of my way; on no account do I deviate from my habits; I'm late; we will not fight therefore, till noon to-morrow?"—Then he called the waiter.

"Here," he said, handing him the Count's card, "take these two thousand francs, go to the undertakers, and order a first class funeral for the gentleman whose name and title are on this card, for the day after to-morrow. The count shall be buried as if he were a marquis."

This coolness daunted the duelist and the affair was arranged.

SECOND PHILOSOPHY.—At a recent examination of a school in P.—Essex county, one of the committee proposed the following questions to a boy who was studying Natural Philosophy.

"Can you explain the principles of adhesion? (Boy hesitates.) What keeps your body together?" Ans—"Wittles and drink." "What are the uses of a lever? (boy is nonplused.) If you had a log in the ditch, how would you get it out?" Ans—"I'd hitch on a yoke of cattle." The committee man gave up.

THE DUTCH WIDOWER.

"Mine frow was no better as she ort to be, till shust before she died; then she was so good as before," remarked Mr. Vanderbon to his neighbor.
"Your wife was an amiable woman and you do great justice to her memory," said Swartz.
"Vel, vat you know so much about mine frow, for?"
"I was not intimately acquainted with her, but I am sure all her acquaintances loved her."
"Vot right had they to love her? May be—"
"May be what?"
"May be you loved mine frow too."
"Why do you speak so strangely?"
"Vy, ven day, pig ugly man, shust like you, came into our house and kissed mine frow right before my face?"
"Where, you present at the time?"
"To pe sure I was."
"Well, what did you do?"
"I kicked him right behind his pack," "Dih he resent it?"
"Aw, he broke me and the glass, and all te rest of te crockery in te house, cept te feather bed, into smash?"
"What did you do then?"
"Then I cried murder! murder! and I called for te shudge and te shury, and te police officer and constable to come, and he rund away?"
"Do you intend to charge me with taking such unwarrantable liberties with the companion of your bosom?"
"Me no I charge nothing for it now, because she be dead and perried."
"I will not allow you to make such insinuations. You are an old tyrant and every body said, you were very glad when your wife died."
"Every body be one tam liar."
"I saw no symptoms of sorrow."
"Me felt more wust tan if my best cow has died."
"Your cow? What n comparison?"
"She was a great loss—a heavy loss for she was so big as dat (spreading out his arms), and she weighed more tan two hundred pounds."

"Look out old man or you will see trouble I doubt if your wife was ever kissed by any man after her marriage. At all events you must apologize for what you have said to me."
"Vot is pol gise?"
"You must beg my pardon, and say you are sorry, if you do not, I will enter a complaint against you and have you arrested."

"I pe sorry, ten."
"Sorry for what?"
"Sorry you kissed mine frow."
"You incorrigible idiot! That is not what you must say, for I never did such a thing in my life."
"Must I say that you pe sorry that you never did such a thing?"
"No you must take back what you have said."

While the Dutchman was in a dilemma his friend Hons Bamerger, came along and finally succeeded in reconciling the parties when the trio adjourned.

A pious, but illiterate deacon, in a certain town adjacent to Worcester, (Mass.), gave to the coachman a slip of paper, upon which he said, was written the name of a couple of books, which he wished him to call for at Mr. A—'s bookstore. The driver called at the store, and handing the memorandum to a clerk, said:
"There's a couple of books which Deacon B. wishes you to send to him."

The clerk, after a careful examination of the paper, was unable to make head or tail of it, and passed it to the book-keeper who was supposed to know something of the letters; but to him it was also "Greek."

The proprietor was called, and he also gave the thing up in despair; and it was finally concluded best to send the memorandum back to the deacon, as it was supposed he must have sent the wrong paper. As the coach arrived at the village inn, the driver saw the deacon waiting on the steps.

"Well driver," said he, "did you get my books to-day?"
"Books? no; and n good reason why, for there couldn't a man in Worcester read your old hen-tracks."

"Couldn't read 'ritin'?" Let me see the paper!"
The driver drew it from his pocket, and passed it to the deacon, who, taking out and carefully adjusting his glasses, held the memorandum at arm's length, exclaiming, as he did so, in a very satisfied tone:

"Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face!"—To S-A-N B-E-X—"two psalms books!" I guess his clerk had better go to school awhile!"

And here the deacon made some reflections upon the ignorance of the times, and the want of attention to books by the rising generation, which would have been all very well, if said by somebody else.

They have a 'dre'ful mean man in Iowa. He gave the measles to a neighbor the other day, and has been crying ever since—not b-cuse he parted with the measles, but because he had to give them away. Could he have sold them, he would have died happy." He is a brother to the old gent who resides at Troy and who never has green peas for dinner without remembering the poor—he sends the peas to the orphan asylum.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - - 75
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 50
For half column 6 months, - - - \$14
" " " 12 months, - - - 18
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18
" " " 12 months, - - - 25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Miscellaneous.

Dry Food.

There are numerous disadvantages necessarily attending the feeding of neat stock exclusively on dry food. Horses, oxen—and, in short, all domestic animals—feel on cut hay in a dry state obstinately refuse after a time to consume all that is given them. They become fastidious and consequently less healthy and thrifty in condition than when fed partly on moist or succulent food.

The New England Farmer says that the process which experience has demonstrated to be most judicious and economical, and at the same time the best adapted to promote the several objects contemplated by the feeder, is the following:

A through or other suitable vessel of sufficient capacity, is to be provided and into which a sufficiency of cut oat, rye, or wheat straw, stalks, or hay, is to be put to furnish all the animals with a single meal. For every three animals to be fed, put four quarts of meal, with just enough water to moisten it and let it stand for several hours or if practicable, till incipient fermentation commenced, and has a slight acidity is perceptible. In this state feed it to your animals, and you will find that not a particle will be refused by them and that they will continue in better condition than when fed exclusively on any other feed. If desirable, the process of preparing the food may be further systematized by having several troughs for mixing the ingredients. This will enable the feeder to prepare food in advance of his wants and consequently to have a feed always ready at the hour it is wanted. A straw-cutting of the latest and most improved pattern, should be found on every farm. It will enable the husbandman to work up, to good advantage, a large amount of material that would otherwise possess no actual value except for manure. By cutting cornstalks, tops, and butts, fine, mixing with them a quantity of roots or apples chopped into small pieces or rasped with a rasping machine, and scattering over them a very small quantity of meal of any kind together with a little salt, a very palatable and nutritious food will be secured and one on which the most animals will winter as well as upon the best English hay.

Pumpkins and squashes, as well as roots and apples are often prepared and mixed with refuse fodder in this way.

But, as we believe, the true way of preparing feed for farm stock of all kinds is not yet practiced in this country. We believe the time will come when steam may be used so that after paying the interest of the cost of the fixtures and fuel, a saving of nearly or quite one-fourth of all the hay, roots, and grain may be made, and that the farmer may have that surplus over and above what he now has to sell. Who, among our enterprising farmers, will commence the experiment?

VAENESS OF THE UNIVERSE.—Prof. Hiltcheek is one of his popular scientific works, has aptly illustrated the vastness of the universe. Light, although apparently visible instantaneously, really requires an appreciable time to travel. A flash of lightning occurring on earth would not be visible on the moon till a second and a quarter afterwards; on the sun till eight minutes; at the planet Jupiter, when at its greatest distance from us, till fifty-two minutes; on Uranus till two hours; on Neptune till four hours and a quarter; on the star of Vega, of the first magnitude, till forty-five years; on a star of the eighth magnitude, till one hundred and eighty years; and on stars of the twelfth magnitude, till four thousand years—and stars of this magnitude are visible through telescopes; nor can we doubt that, with better instruments, stars of this magnitude might be seen so that we may confidently say that the flash of lightning would not reach the remotest heavenly body till more than six thousand years—a period equal to that which has elapsed since man's creation. Here in vastness beyond the capacity of the mind to contemplate.

Boston Journal.

GOOD ENOUGH TO BE TRUE.—The Lynn News tells the following story of an incredulous boy whose father had promised him before death to hold 'spiritual communication' with him.

The spirit of the old gentleman (who by the way, had been somewhat severe in the matters of discipline) was called up and held some conversation with the boy. But the messages were not at all convincing, and the youth would not believe that his father had anything to do with them.

"Well said the medium 'what can your father do to remove your doubts?'"

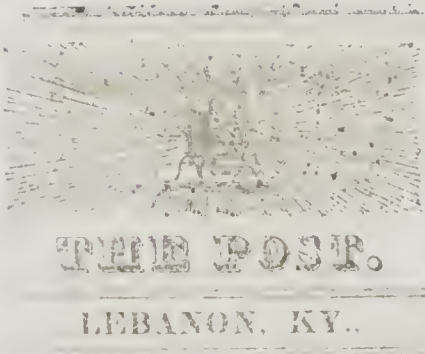
"If he will perform some act which is characteristic of him and without any direction as to what it shall be, I shall believe in it."

"Very well," said the medium; "we wait some manifestation from the spirit land."

This was no sooner said than (as the story goes) a table walked up to the youth, and without much ceremony, kicked him out of the room!

"Hold on! stop him!" cried the terrified youth. "That's the old man! I believe in the rappings!"

Our hero has never since had a lesson to stir up the old gentleman.



Wednesday Morning, Mar. 15, 1854.

We are authorized to announce HENRY H. HUGHES, as a candidate for the office of County Clerk at the ensuing August Election.

If WM. MILBURN will consent to run as candidate for Jailor of this County he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Abell & Wimsatt's new store has been completed, and those gentlemen have moved into it. We have traveled about some, and seen a good many handsome stores, but we must say that this one surpassed both in beauty and convenience, any we have ever seen outside of a populous and wealthy city. Mr. R. M. Bowman, the builder, has certainly done himself great credit, in the manner in which he has done this job. Mr. Abell, one of the firm is now in the East, purchasing goods of the rarest, most tasty, and best quality to fill this fine structure; and when he returns, all the world will be advised of the fact of their arrival through the proper channel—the Post.

Passing down street, the other day, we were startled by an unusual noise, and almost suffocated by a cloud of dust. Up on reaching a safe distance, we turned, to discover what it all meant. We beheld a lot of workmen engaged in literally tearing in pieces the store-house just vacated by Messrs. Abell & Wimsatt. The rattling of the hatchet and the crowbar, wielded by sturdy arms, made anything like proximity dangerous to nervous temperaments. Our friend Mr. J. Hennings, having purchased the house, at once set about remodeling it. He has lately entered into copartnership with our much esteemed friend Mr. J. R. Knott. Mr. K. is now in the East purchasing a stock of goods for the firm; and from his known good taste, something rich in the way of goods, may safely be expected on his return.

That was not a bad idea "Tab" gave utterance to, in speaking of the overflow of a river after a heavy rain. He says: "It had put on its Sunday clothes, and felt mighty big, because it had rented all the land in its immediate neighborhood."

The following scraps were contributed to us by an interesting and lovely little miss. The first is an answer given by her little brother to his parent, the second is a conundrum propounded to our readers, by herself.

"Bob," said his Pa, after examining him in a lesson he had been reading:—"What is the meaning of mushroom?"

"Well I reckon it is a room where they make mush."

What merchant is that in our town, the initials of whose name will spell a girl's name either backwards or forwards?

MAGGIE.

Again are we under obligations to Hon. C. S. HILL, for public documents, speeches, &c. Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE will also receive our thanks for like favors.

The Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hay, Corn, Gats, Farming Utensils Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the late Thomas and Susan Thompson, deceased, will be sold at public outcry, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. Also nine likely young Negroes. The sale will come off at the house formerly occupied by the deceased, two miles East of Fredericksburg, on the Springfield pike.

Some time during the dry weather last Summer, a farmer stepped into the Saddle Shop of Mr. Hite, across from our office and said:

"How much do you charge for reins?"

"Do you want a good one?"

"Yes, the best that can be had."

"I can make you one for fifty cents."

"Well, pitch in, old boss, my craps hain't had a bit of rain for four weeks."

Uncle Reed looked unhappy.

We understand that M'Neff's troupe of *Sable Harmonists*, will pay our place a visit during the present week. The Danville Tribune speaks in very flattering terms of their performance.

There is to be a sale of goods, real and personal estate, at Lynchburg on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst. at auction. The goods will be sold on the 17th, and the house on the 18th.

The Floods

Never has there been an individual—"the oldest inhabitant"—ever experienced, witnessed, or even read of such an incessant, interminable, and withal wet rain, as occurred last week. It had been raining a little during the previous week; but that seemed to be but a fore-runner of what came after. The rain seems to have been general too; for we hear of floods in every direction. The loss of property must be very great.

We understand that Mr. George Connor, of Fredericksburg, has lost a large amount of property. Upwards of one hundred barrels of flour, was destroyed in his mill, together with some 7 or \$800 worth of live stock; besides one dwelling house, and an immense amount of damage to his fencing mill, &c.

The turnpike between this place and Springfield has been damaged to the amount of between three and four hundred dollars.

A large amount of damage has been done in this county, upon the streams; the very spring branch, furnishing its quota of devastation. A large amount of swine, cattle and horses, have been, we understand, swept away by the general deluge. But, as these things are generally exaggerated, we sincerely hope that the damage is not so great as represented.

We understand that the Salt River has been terribly high; and that it has swept everything from its banks which was movable. The gentleman who lives just at the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike bridge, lost several outbuildings with their contents, together with about one hundred head of hogs. The water was about six feet deep upon the pike, at that place. A negro waggon belonging to the female academy of Nazareth, near Bardstown, came along and stopped his wagon, at the water's edge. He then ungearred one of his horses and rode in, along the pike; to ascertain, we presume, whether or not he could venture across with his wagon. As he neared the bridge, his horse became stubborn, and in attempting to whip him forward, the horse reared and fell backwards off the pike, into water supposed to be one hundred feet deep; and the rider and horse both were drowned.

We also understand that a man living not far from the above named spot, and upon the same river, lost three of his children being unable to snatch them from the flood, so rapid was the rise.

We learn from our Louisville exchanges, that the Ohio river has also been remarkably high.

We learn from a letter, just received by N. T. Berry, Esq., that Mr. McKENNEY, has been prevailed upon by his friends and patrons to resume his professional labors in Vincennes, Ia. We give below the card of Mr. M., published in the *Patriot*, as also a very flattering notice by the editor. We are rejoiced to see our old friend, so highly and so properly appreciated.

A Card.

My dear Patrons:—Having come to the conclusion to change my residence and vocation, I deem it due you as well as myself to acknowledge, through the columns of the *Patriot*,—not having it at my command to do so in person,—the many obligations under which your kind offices, unlimited confidence and extensive patronage have placed me. In doing this, and bidding you a fond adieu, permit me to assure you that the reminiscence of the time spent in your midst, shall be a pleasant one—one among the brightest spots on "memory's waste."

To my pupils, endeared to me as children to parent, let me renew my oft repeated advice: be your course onward, and upward in the path of virtue and honor. O my dear young friends! how it will cheer me in after years to learn that my efforts in your behalf have been availing—my admonitions regarded. Adieu.

J. MCKENNEY.

By his card it will be seen that Professor McKenney has ceased from his labors here. This, we know, will be sad news to his many patrons and friends, to whom his rare merits as a skillful teacher, and gentlemanly deportment have endeared him. He leaves for his home in Kentucky with the regrets—though best wishes of many, who like ourselves, had the pleasure of his acquaintance; thus making a void in the educational circle in Vincennes, which we hope—may it not be in vain—will be filled soon. He carries with him the best wishes of many friends. In saying thus much, and bespeaking a cordial welcome for the Professor wherever he may elect to reside, we do but give utterance to the general sentiment of our people. Success attend him wherever he may go.—*Vincennes, (Ia.) Patriot.*

The Legislature of Ky. has adjourned.

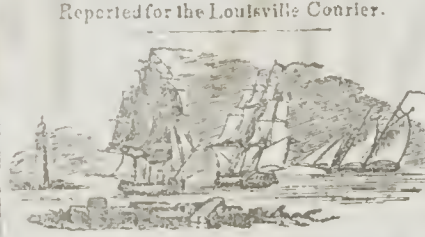
Mr. George Peterman, of Iowa, who has been laboring, for some time, under a fit of semi-insanity on religion, left his house on the night of 28th ult., and remained so long, that his wife became uneasy and sent his brother to look for him. A few feet from the door, the object of his search was discovered lying on his face, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and uttering incoherent sounds.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.



ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, March 8.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax last night with dates to the 25th ult.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Sales of cotton during the week, 40,000 bales, at a slight decline on the lower grades. Speculators 4,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. Stock at Liverpool 600,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales are American.

Consols were steady. It was reported that France and England would shortly issue a joint manifesto, equivalent to a declaration of war.

The Greek insurrection is more formidable than was anticipated, and great excitement prevailed in Greece.

Lord Palmerston has officially announced the unconditional pardon of Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

The demand for breadstuffs has fallen off, and prices were in favor of buyers. Western canal flour is quoted at 40s. 6d. @ 41s., Ohio and similar brands at 41s. @ 41s. 6d. Yellow corn 57s., white 48s. per quarter. Beef had slightly advanced. Pork and lard were dull prices in favor of buyers. Bacon continued in active demand.—Trade at Manchester was unchanged. Money continued easy at London. At Havre cotton was steady.

There had been no further military or naval battles reported.

England and France continued to make extraordinary preparations for war. Austria was sending more troops to the southwestern frontiers.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ALPS.

Flour at Liverpool has declined on the week 6d. Wheat active at last week's prices. Corn declined 2s on week. Provisions without material change. Consols declined 14.

The Bark Benn Dee, from Savannah to Liverpool, was picked up off the coast of Ireland water-tight. The crew had been twelve days without food or water, ten of whom, including the master, were dead from starvation. The remaining seven were landed at Swansea and are doing well.

The allied fleets were ordered to remain in the Bosphorus.

No further operations on the Danube. Omar Pasha had hanged two Greek spies.

Kalpat was garrisoned by 30,000 troops. Gen. Anrep, who commanded the Russians at Citale, had been disgraced and sent to the Caucasus.

The British steamer Hadie with Turks on board went ashore near Sebastopol and were seized by the Russians.

Russia was still endeavoring to impress a holy character on the war to the soldiery. They are told that they are on the way to rescue Christ's sepulchre from the infidels.

From Asia we learn that the Russians had again been repulsed at Shkeltel, with the loss of 2,000 men.

The Prince Servia had arrived at Vienna; his object is supposed to be to negotiate for the temporary occupation of the Servia by Austrian troops.

England was in a state of war, troops embarking at all points. The British contingent land force had increased 30,000 men Lord Raglan having refused to command otherwise.

The Queen's Guards and a regiment of cavalry were to embark at Southampton on the 22d. Six other regiments were holding themselves in readiness. Engineers, sappers, and miners, flying artillery, and field batteries were all in readiness for embarkation at various stations. All the regiments in the service have been raised to 1,000 men.—The artillery men arrived with Minie rifles.

The Niagara was to embark troops at Liverpool on the 22d, and the Cambria at Kingston, Ireland, on the 25th.

War was becoming popular and recruits were abundant, especially from Ireland. The first detachment of the Baltic fleet was already at Spithead.

In the house of Commons on Thursday, Mr. D'Israeli asked if Napoleon's letter to the Czar was authentic.

Lord Russell replied: "Yes, and that the British Government hold themselves responsible for its sentiments."

It is rumored that Nicholas' answer has been received, and it is unfavorable.

Eighty thousand troops the flower of the French army, were ready to embark at the same time with the English troops.

The Monitor contains official news of the annexation of New Caledonia.

Austria was making great preparations for war, and her conduct excited suspicions of infidelity to the allied cause.

THE CINCINNATI CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are sorry to observe that the progressive and utilitarian spirit of the age, has at length "pitched into" that very interesting ruin at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets. Passing there yesterday, we saw the heavy force of three men leisurely employed, two of them laying brick and the other sitting sand. The antiquarian can now ever, enjoy the consolation that three laborers, working with the energy heretofore expended on similar affairs, will not be likely to affect much change during the present generation. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

There is to be a sale of goods, real and personal estate, at Lynchburg on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst. at auction. The goods will be sold on the 17th, and the house on the 18th.

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Another Great Fire in New York!

Yesterday morning, our city was visited by another one of those disastrous conflagrations which, during the last winter have swept away so many millions of dollars worth of property. About 2 o'clock in the morning one of the officers of the Second district police, saw flames issuing from the basement of the large binery No. 8, Spruce street, and the alarm of fire immediately sounded over the city.

As usual the firemen were on the ground almost before the first notes of the Hall bell had died away, and immediately several streams of water were falling upon the flames. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and the police the fire continued to increase until half past 3 o'clock when the entire building became enveloped in one blaze. With the rapidity of electricity the flames communicated to the adjoining buildings and before 4 o'clock five of the largest establishments on Spruce street were added to the conflagration. Many of the floors of these buildings being filled with paper and other combustible material, accounts for the rapid increase of the fire.

The five buildings which were consumed were Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, Spruce street; and several of the new buildings now being erected on Beekman street, were more or less damaged by the walls of the burning ruins which adjoined them in the rear. At one time during the conflagration the scene was grand. All of those buildings being on fire at one time, a tremendous sheet of flame rose above the block, which lit up, almost with the light of the day, the lower part of the city and a greater portion of Brooklyn. The East river was illuminated from Corlear's Hook Battery, and the various water craft plying to and fro upon the sparkling waters were lighted on their way by this grand midnight torch.

At about six o'clock when half the block from a distance seemed in a blaze, it was feared that the conflagration would be more disastrous than any which visited us during the past few months. Not only the entire block for a while seemed in great danger, but the wind being rather high carried the living coals to great distance on the roofs of houses and on the heads of spectators threatening conflagration to more blocks than one. But adjoining No. 16 was a large six story brick building unoccupied and unfinished, which stopped the progress of the fire, affording nothing for the devouring elements to feed upon. On the Beekman street side the consuming houses were also stopped by unfinished buildings which also stopped the progress of the fire in that direction. But for this fortunate boundary by mere shells of houses, there is no conjecturing where the conflagration would have ended.

The fire originated in some rags stored away in the basement of building No. 8, Spruce street.—The cause of it, or how the fire came there is yet not known. While the flames were raging fiercely, the report spread that vitriol was stored in one of the houses, which caused much sensation among the firemen.

There could not have been less than three hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed. A valuable stock of paper was in two or three of the buildings and several large steam presses were buried beneath the ruins. The Harpers came in for a share in the loss of not less than \$50,000. There seems to be some fatality at present hanging over them. But a little while ago, their entire establishment in Cliff street was laid in ashes, the fire fiend sweeping away at one fell swoop, over half a million of their property. And now before the ruins of their former site have hardly grown cold, \$50,000 more of their property is enwrapped in flames.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.—The press of the 25th says: "In Peoria, not only every warehouse and store room is full of grain and flour, but every cellar in which it is safe to put grain, is also occupied. Several large warehouses are now being erected for that purpose, one of which is over 200 feet long and 50 wide. We know of one dealer who has over two hundred thousand bushels of grain now in store and three that have over one hundred thousand bushels each. There is at present in Peoria near one million bushels of grain, awaiting the opening of the river and canal for Eastern market. A great portion of this would go forward by railroad if it was completed; and as fast as removed the warehouses would be refilled by grain from the country. If we have the requisite facilities for shipping by canal and by railroad, we may calculate on business of over two millions of bushels in grain alone this season, with a large increase in pork, flour and whisky."

A NEW THING.—Two ladies appeared on the streets of Baltimore, dressed in the height of fashion, says the Baltimore Clipper, one of them wearing a long trail to her magnificent silk dress, which swept the ground for several feet behind. Following them was a stout Irish boy, apparently about 14 years old, dressed in livery, consisting of tight pantaloons, red vest and tight bodied coat with large buttons; and had a high black hat put on his head, with a white feather in it. All together, it was singular custom for this country, much less for Democratic Baltimore. The young livery man's chief occupation seemed to be to raise his young mistress' trail as she crossed the streets and muddy places. A number of youngsters, attracted by the novelty, followed on, and, as might be expected, began to annoy the "livery," when he turned around and had a bout with several of the young deicides of Democracy. The ladies with their livery followed finally entered a store on Gay street, and thus the young "livery" escaped from his tormentors.

FAILURE OF THE MAIL.—The heavy rains have placed a pretty effectual embargo on the mails for the time being. Last night the mail from Shelbyville was the only one received at the Louisville Post Office. The mails from Lexington, Frankfort, Nashville, Bardstown, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Vincennes, &c., &c., all failed to arrive.—*Louisville Courier Mar. 11th.*

VERY SAD.—A young man was sent to State's Prison from Poughkeepsie a few days since.—While his mother was getting into the wagon to bid adieu to her unhappy son, the horses started and she was thrown on the ground and her back broken. She lived but a few hours after her wounds.

Burning of the Steamer Caroline!

By the arrival of the steamer Memphis Monday morning we learn that the steamer Caroline, a Memphis and White river packet, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last the 5th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock about 20 miles above the mouth of White river, whilst on her way from Memphis to Jacksonport. The Memphis Evening News, of the 6th inst., from which we glean the particulars of this terrible disaster, has the following:

"We cannot find language to express the feelings awakened in our bosom on listening to the recital of the horrible disaster by Captain Folger who came passenger on the St. Nicholas. Among those who perished we notice the names of Mr. Trice, one of the pilots; Captain James Creighton of this city; and Lewis Pollock, a young lad. Mr. Trice had but lately been married to the young and interesting daughter of Recorder Hill. She who so lately was a joyous and happy bride, now is a bereaved widow mourns the sad fate of her brave husband. Poor Trice! when last seen, he was at his post endeavoring to run the boat ashore in which he succeeded and lost his own life in the heroic attempt to save the lives of others.

At the time of the accident the captain had about \$5,000 in the safe belonging to others, which was entirely lost. When she had burned to the water's edge, she straightened herself up and down the river and sunk in about 30 feet water. There was a large number of passengers on board of which but few were saved. Out of ten deck hands but two escaped.

Rebellion in Southern Missouri.

Thos. C. Reynolds, Esq., District Attorney of the United States, was, a few months since, informed that a number of persons residing in McDonald county Missouri, together with many from Arkansas, were, and had been for the last twelve months, engaged with circular saws in destroying all valuable pine and other timber on the public lands of the United States. The District Attorney, acting under instructions, authorized process to issue for the apprehension of the offenders. The writs were placed in the hands of Maj. Bryant, United States Marshal for this district, who went himself to McDonald county to execute them.

We learn from a letter received yesterday by B. F. Hickman, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, that the persons against whom the writs issued had collected together about one hundred and fifty of their friends and associates, and had forced the Marshal and his deputies not only to leave the county, but the State also. The Marshal was, at last accounts, at the hotel in Bentonville, Arkansas, with seventeen of the law resisting party around the hotel, demanding of the landlord that the Marshal should be delivered up to them. The citizens an officers there were defending him. Major Bryant had sent to Fort Gibson, to United States officers, for assistance, and had written to Gov. Pierce for aid.—*St. Louis Int. Mar. 6th.*

CUMBERLAND, March 5.—The recent strike of the miners in the coal regions here, it is feared, will cause serious trouble, if not a bloody riot.

In a procession of the disaffected, banners were carried inscribed—"FORTY CENTS A TON—VICTORY OR DEATH!"

The strikers went to several of the mines and forced those laboring there to quit immediately.

It is reported that several hundred miners are arriving from New York, well armed, for the purpose of aiding the rioters.

The Rapp Community residing at Economy, a short distance below Pittsburgh, have remitted \$260,000 to New York during the present season, for the purchase of various western railroad securities.—The sum was in English sovereigns, which has been hoarded in their vaults since the disastrous times of 1837.

MAN KILLED.—We understand that Gus. Herrel was killed in Grayson county on last Saturday week, under the following circumstances: During last August a riot occurred at one of the precincts in which Herrel took an active part, and for which he was fined; he refused to pay, and a short time since the magistrate who assessed the fine issued a capias, in which he ordered the constable to take him dead or alive. The constable summoned a posse, and went to Herrel's house. When they got within forty yards, Herrel with an axe drawn warned them not to enter the yard, whereupon the constable ordered his men to fire. One of them stepped behind a tree, took aim with a rifle, and shot Herrel dead. The fellow was tried before an examining court and acquitted.—*Elizabethtown Register.*

Great alarm prevailed along the levee yesterday, and the inmates of the houses on Water street, are removing their goods to the upper stories as fast as possible. A large number of hands are engaged in removing sugar, molasses, &c., from the warehouses in the vicinity of the wharf.—*Louisville Democrat Mar. 11th.*

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The Martha Washington Case

We are informed by officers Harding and Meara, who have just returned from Helena, of the following facts relative to the prisoners in the above case:

On Friday last, a writ of habeas corpus was sworn out by Mr. Yerger, defendant's counsel, and they were brought before the court upon its issuing.

The Hon. Mr. Yerger claimed their right to an immediate trial or their release, and the Prosecuting Attorney asking for time until he could receive information from Little Rock, the request of the Prosecuting Attorney was complied with, and the trial on habeas corpus was postponed until this Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The prisoners appear in good spirits, being allowed to take their meals at a hotel, near the jail, and being furnished with bedding which they purchased of the Belle Sheridan. Messrs. Harding and Meara says that the citizens of Helena were considerably surprised on the arrival of the prisoners, being totally unaware that they were to be brought there for trial. There is no vindictive feelings among them in regard to the prisoners, and say they shall have a fair trial.—The officers report the arrival of J. V. Smith, and we suppose as S. C. Burton is in company with him, that he also is there.

Messrs. T. & E. Steven offer the beautiful square lying next west of Cedar Grove in Portland, for sale. It is beyond doubt a beautiful site for private residences.—*Louisville Democrat.*

MAD DOGS.—During the past week from 17 to 20 dogs supposed to be laboring under the effects of hydrophobia, have been shot in the District of Northern Liberties. The Dog law will be put in force this day throughout the District when death to the canine race may be expected.—*Phil. Sun.*

The contributions received at the Washington National Monument from the 2d of February, to the 3d of March amounted in the aggregate to \$7,000 74. The expense for the month of February, amounted to \$7,583 50.

New Advertisements.

House and Sign PAINTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into copartnership, in the painting business, and permanently located themselves in Lebanon; would, most respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion county generally. We are prepared to do House Painting, Sign Painting and Lettering of Woods, Marbles, &c., in a neat and workman-like manner, in the quickest manner possible, and upon the most reasonable terms; in a word, we will warrant our work to be done in such a style and dispatch as to please our employers.

MUSSELMAN & SPALDING.

Mar. 15 11

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the building of the New Presbyterian Church are hereby notified that the first payment due by said subscribers was due on the first of last January, and is NOW NEEDED immediate payment to the Treasurer, D. W. Phillips, is earnestly solicited.

A. K. YOUNG.

By order of the building Com.

Mar. 8 31

REN. ROMO N. JAS. A. EDMONDS

B. Edmonds & Son,

Wholesale and Retail,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes and Boots.

LEBANON, KY.

WE have now on hand a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety.

The followers of St. Crispin can be supplied with all kinds of Findings of the best quality at a very small advance upon Louisville prices. Call and see us; it gives us pleasure to have our friends call.

March 8, 11

NOTICE.

The undersigned, will, at the May term of the Washington County Court move said Court to establish a town on the land where Pottsville is now situated, in Washington County; as shown by a survey and plat now filed in the County Clerk's Office of Washington County, and shall ask the appointment of Trustees, &c. The boundary of the town will be seen by reference to plat.

This 20th of February, 1854.

WILLIAM BURNS,
JOHN STUMPH,
SAMUEL BURNS,
WM. SPRAGGINS,
WM. THURMAN,
HENRY POPE,
SPENCE & MCHORD,
J. W. POPE,
JAS. BURNS,
R. JONES,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
M. MARTIN,
WM. WORSWORTH.

Feb. 22, 11.

New Fall and Winter GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their FALL and WINTER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

